

WOMAN'S 5-MINUTE PLEA BALKS WETS IN HIGHEST COURT

Refuses to Argue Validity of 18th Amendment as 'Arguing the Obvious.'

TRIBUNAL IS SURPRISED

Mrs. Adams, Government's Prohibition 'Portia,' Is Pointed in Retorts.

TIME LIMIT IN DISPUTE

Attempt to Drag Harding as Senator Into Case Is Not Much of a Success.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.

A woman who was allowed forty-five minutes to argue before nine men, but who broke all traditions of her sex by talking for only five, appeared in the United States Supreme Court to-day.

She is Mrs. Annetta Abbot Adams, Assistant Attorney-General, now in charge of prohibition cases in the high court. The surprising incident of her appearance before the court to-day was that she used only the five-minute argument in the forty-five-minute argument by a man on such an important question as the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment.

She listened closely to the long argument of Levi Cooke, attorney for the liquor interests, who sought to convince the court that the Eighteenth Amendment is invalid because Congress, at the suggestion of President Harding, while a Senator, placed a limitation of seven years upon the time in which the States might ratify constitutional prohibition. This, it was asserted, is in violation of the plan provided in the Constitution for the submission of amendments and therefore voids the entire prohibition amendment.

Then the Government's "Portia" stepped before the court. She smiled confidently at the nine justices. She wore a simple black dress with a rather flatter lace collar. Mrs. Adams is a rather tall, stately woman, with a dignified appearance. She does not believe in following the fads of some of her sex who have entered so-called masculine professions.

Argues Simply and Directly.

No attempt is made by Mrs. Adams to cultivate a deep masculine voice which might impress some jurists or counts and she talks in a simple, direct manner. The court indicated by questions directed at Mr. Cooke that it found little legal merit in his contentions. Mrs. Adams, sitting at the Government table in the court room, often smiled when her opponent squirmed under the counter attack from the bench. Evidently she thought the court was inclined to accept her view of the case and knows when it is wise to stop talking.

With a tone of contempt for her opponent she turned to him and said: "I do not intend to argue the other side of this question, the validity of the amendment, because that would be arguing the obvious," Mrs. Adams said. She briefly referred to the claim of Mr. Cooke that his client, J. J. Dillon, San Francisco, could not be held guilty because he was arrested on the day national prohibition became effective and did not know national prohibition was law. Mr. Cooke frequently had referred to Hornbuck, a well known legal authority.

"I just want to say to the court," Mrs. Adams then said, "that Hornbuck, the legal authority he quotes, also said 'ignorance of the law is no excuse.'"

The provision of the prohibition amendment limiting State ratification to seven years was held by Mr. Cooke to be an attempt to force action by the States.

Tampering With Constitution.

"It put a time clock on the States in violation of the Constitution," he said. "Congress said, 'You must act on this amendment immediately or it will be withdrawn.' There was no desire for deliberate action. The whole thing is an illegal monopoly, and Congress in including the time limitation in the amendment tampered with Article V of the Constitution."

The important thing is that Senator Harding and other Senators declared they would not vote for the amendment unless the time limitation were included. The prohibitionists had to step outside of the Constitution to crowbar this amendment through Congress. Never before has Congress dared to place a time limit on amendments. An amendment providing that the States shall grant no titles

Bill to Nationalize Railroads in Britain

LONDON, March 22.—James Henry Thomas, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, introduced in the House of Commons to-day a bill for the transfer of the railways of Great Britain to the Minister of Transport, with a view to their becoming the property of the Government.

of nobility, submitted in 1840, was never realized, but could still be at any time.

"In this State complaining because of this provision," Justice Van Deventer asked, while Justice McKenna with a smile suggested: "Possibly Congress thought it necessary to forestall future generations."

Mr. Cooke says the country was unable to understand that part of the prohibition amendment giving the States and Congress concurrent powers of enforcement.

"The whole thing reminds me of a practice of California, who printed laws in fine print and then posted them so high the people could not read them," he said. "Then people were arrested for violating laws they could not read. To-day they are arrested for violating laws they cannot understand."

SIX QUARTS OF LIQUOR GONE, HE LOSES HIS JOB

Cold Storage Engineer Lays Blame on Impostor.

Ten days ago Edwin J. O'Malley, Commissioner of Public Markets, seized at the Washington Market six quarts of whiskey alleged to have been peddled there by a bootlegger, and told John Connell, chief engineer of the cold storage plant, to lock it up in the refrigerator until further orders. Last Monday Commissioner O'Malley discovered that the liquor was gone. To-day Connell is under thirty days' suspension for insubordination because he gave the whiskey to a man who said he was a prohibition agent and would lock him up if he didn't surrender the liquor. Connell was suspended yesterday after a hearing before the Commissioner. It was brought out at the hearing that after he ordered Connell to lock up the whiskey word came to the Commissioner that it no longer was locked up. He inquired of Connell, who declared that he had handed over the liquor because he feared getting locked up himself.

SUSPECT BOOTLEGGERS OF GRAVES MURDER

Four Suspects Held in Buffalo Investigation.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald. BUFFALO, March 22.—The latest theory evolved during the investigation of the murder of Luther P. Graves, Yale graduate and former captain in the Seventy-seventh Division, last Thursday morning, is that he was a victim of a bootlegger's war.

Four men, booze runners, according to the detective, are being held to-night as suspects in the shooting. Two of the men, John Kendrick and John McGee, it is alleged, were associated with Roy Z. Schneider, smuggler suspect, whose body was found in a waterlogged skiff on the Niagara River ten days ago. The names of the other two men held were not made public.

It has been discovered, the police say, that a garage in the vicinity of the spot where the shooting took place, was used by booze smugglers as a headquarters. The investigation tends to show that Mr. Graves was mistaken for a chauffeur who had driven whiskey laden motor trucks and who, the bootleggers feared, was about to inform the police on the operations of the ring. With these developments to work on the police announced they had definitely abandoned faith in the story told District Attorney Moore yesterday concerning the threats alleged to have been made against Mr. Graves' life by the two brothers of a young woman of this city.

DRASTIC ENFORCEMENT BILL IN JERSEY VETOED

Edwards Rejects Van Ness Prohibition Measure.

TRENTON, March 22.—Gov. Edwards sent to the Legislature to-day his veto of Mrs. Van Ness's State prohibition enforcement bill, which provides penalties of a \$500 fine and six months in jail for violations similar to those of the Volstead act. Denies to offenders a jury trial and provides that such violations must be tried before county judges in the counties where the alleged offenses are committed. Efforts will be made to pass the bill over the veto of the Governor. It is generally expected here that the veto will be overridden.

The Governor, in explanation of his veto, said: "This measure is so drastic, denying trial by jury, authorizing forfeiture of leases and empowering the agents of enforcement bureaus to break into the private premises of our citizens, it seems to me that it would have, if made a law, only one effect, to arouse resentment on the part of the people of the State."

DRY ENFORCEMENT PUT UP TO ENRIGHT

Miller's Anti-Liquor Bills, Passed Finally, Are Sure to Be Signed by Governor.

VOLSTEAD ACT IS N. Y. LAW

Eight Republicans Vote With Democratic Senators in Opposition to Measures.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The problem of enforcing the Volstead act in New York city will be put up squarely to Police Commissioner Enright as soon as Governor Miller signs the three State prohibition enforcement bills passed to-day by the Senate. The Assembly already has passed them. The Governor is expected to sign them when he returns to Albany from Atlantic City.

The three bills, passed in the Senate after two hours of bitter debate and Democratic denunciation, were introduced at the request of the Governor and are in line with sentiments expressed by him in an interview published in this Herald some time ago. At that time the Governor made it plain that he intended to enforce the prohibition law in New York city, that he intended to put the issue squarely up to Commissioner Enright and other city officials and that he would see that these officials did their duty and enforced whatever laws the Legislature might enact. The Governor intimated that if city officials did not do their duty in this matter he would take steps to remove them.

The two main bills passed to-day each by a vote of 29 to 20, abolish the Excise Department, write the Volstead act into the laws of the State and put the burden of enforcement on the police authorities. The third bill, passed 30 to 16, permits recovery in a civil action against persons who sell or give away liquor for injuries suffered or caused by those who drink it. These eight Republican votes with the Democrats against the bills: Burlingame, Duzgan, Harris, Katlin, Karie, Meyer, Reichmann and Simpson.

SAALON MEN DISLIKE IDEA OF FIGHTING COPS

Passage of State Bills May Close Many Doors.

Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright could not be reached last night for a statement on the passage by the Senate yesterday of the three State prohibition enforcement bills, but it was learned he probably would hold a conference before the end of the week with Mayor John F. Hylan. At that time they will decide just what they will have to do under the new laws and plans will be formulated for taking over the enforcement of the State laws relating to the selling of liquor.

Several saloonkeepers in various parts of the city told New York Herald reporter last night they did not welcome the intrusion of the police into the lists of their enemies, so far as selling liquor was concerned. They said that virtually all of the saloon men of their acquaintance would close if such a thing happened.

TWO DRY AGENTS SLAIN.

EL PASO, March 22.—S. E. Beckett and Arch Wood, Federal prohibition agents, were shot to death early to-day while searching for liquor on a ranch owned by Nell T. Shearman, near this city.

ANOTHER POLICEMAN INDICTED

Neglect of Duty Charged in Stolen Motor Car Case.

One indictment was filed yesterday before Judge Thomas C. T. Crain by the Grand Jury before which Charles S. Whitman is conducting his investigation of the Police Department. While the name of the indicted man was not made public, it is understood that he is a former member of the police automobile squad who is already under indictment and out on bail of \$2,500 on a charge of taking unlawful fees for recovering stolen automobiles.

The indictment returned yesterday charges him with neglect of duty. It grew out of his alleged failure to arrest a man who had a stolen car. Mr. Whitman declined to discuss the indictment until the defendant has been arrested.

RUSSIAN GOLD SHIPPED FROM SWEDEN TO AMERICA

Stockholm Says United States Department Has Eliminated Demand for Certificate of Origin—Tons of Metal Pass Through Reval.

By The Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, March 22.—Tons of gold are coming to Stockholm from Russia by way of Reval. In Stockholm the gold is melted, given the Swedish mint stamp and thrown upon the markets of the world.

The understanding here is that the American State Department has eliminated the necessity of a certificate showing the origin of the gold, which makes possible the admission of Russian shipments of the metal into the United States, at American Consuls in Sweden. It is stated, may approve gold shipments without tracing them further back than their Swedish origin.

Russian and American firms in Stockholm already are hopeful that many American deals held up by the ban on Russian gold can now be negotiated. The first shipment of gold of this type for America, amounting to seven tons, is reported to have gone forward Sunday on board the Swedish steamer Carlsholm. About ninety tons more are in Stockholm. Some remaining stocks of the metal are rapidly being taken up by Americans at the rate of \$664 per kilogram, delivered in Washington, or 2,942 Swedish kroner at the present rate of exchange.

As most of the gold was bought by Swedish bankers they are making large profits. The gold traffic, together with the curtailment of credits, has resulted in a decline in American exchange. The English rate on gold exports amounts to only 2,862 kroner per kilogram, as compared with 2,942 for America. Gold exports to England, however, are very small.

According to reliable reports the Bolshevik gold reserve totals only 176,000,000 gold rubles.

PEACE IN NEAR EAST MADE BY SOVIET

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treates with Turkey, Persia and Bohemia and also the signature of the peace treaty with Poland and the trade agreement with Great Britain.

"Not all these treaties conform to our desires," says the message, "but they are significant successes for the Soviet and show the consolidation of its power on the international front."

The Polish treaty, according to the message, means cessation of external war and a certain diminishing of civil war. The third agreement means resumption of commercial and other relations with the whole series of bourgeois States within the sphere of British influence, and declares that it is indirect recognition of the Soviet by Great Britain and opens the door to a similar agreement with the United States.

China and Rumania have addressed a protest to the Russian Government against the recognition of the Soviet by Great Britain, and the latter has replied that the recognition of the Soviet by Great Britain and opens the door to a similar agreement with the United States.

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MILLIONS IN JEWELS IN ROME FROM RUSSIA

Believed to Be Part of Czar's Royal Treasures.

ROME, March 22.—The customs officials have found what they believe to be part of the Russian imperial treasures, including a fragment of the late Czar's crown, in the baggage of the Russian commercial delegation to Italy, which has been held for several days in the railway station here pending examination. Many of these treasures are ancient works of art, the officials say. In addition to some jewels, brilliants as large as nuts, valued at many million lire, were discovered. A collection of 1,200 ancient coins which also was found is declared alone to be worth several millions.

STILLMAN RESIGNS, BOARD REJECTS IT

Continued from First Page.

that affidavits backing up the contention of both sides will be filed. Whereupon the lawyers will begin to fight for the impounding of these papers. They face Justice Morschauer's repeated edict that he will acquiesce to no sealing of records that the law decrees public property.

One of the most interesting phases of the Stillman affair came to light yesterday. There has been one and only one hearing in the matter thus far. It was held before Daniel J. Gleason, Surrogate of Dutchess county, whom Justice Morschauer appointed referee. At that hearing no letters were introduced and there was no mention of epistolary evidence. The witnesses were all from Canada. Fred Beauvais not being one of them.

But came one witness, according to The New York Herald's informant, who, overcome by curiosity, the inspiration for which is not stated, climbed to the roof of a building adjoining the Stillman lodge, and, clinging to the eaves, satisfied his eye for quite a spell. Just what the curious one saw was not revealed.

And another current mystery was explained away by an authority on the case. Various stories abounded concerning the alleged dismissal of a woman employed at the National City Bank. It now seems that last year when Mrs. Stillman was seeking to win the support of her husband's business associates in her purpose to win him to Europe and away from the influences that were estranging him from her she was helped to some degree by the woman in the bank.

Just how much this woman was able to assist Mrs. Stillman is conjecturable, but it was enough to attract attention. Mr. Stillman is said to have directed that the woman be dismissed from the bank's employ, and she was.

OPPOSES HOOVER ON RUSSIA.

Senator France Says United States Should Resume Trade Relations.

Joseph I. France, United States Senator from Maryland, said yesterday in this city he was disappointed at the announcement of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, that he would oppose opening trade relations with Russia. "There are so many indications that European Powers will resume commercial relations with Russia," said Senator France, "that the United States is politically and economically blind to persist in a policy of indifference. This country will be forced to recognize Russia sooner or later. Russian goods will be marketed here whether we like it or not. If not directly, they will come here through other countries which have resumed business relations with the Soviet Government."

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKI SEIZE CITY OF BATUM

Occupation Follows Evacuation by Turk Nationalists.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—Russian Bolsheviki forces have occupied the city of Batum. The entrance of the Bolsheviki followed the evacuation of the city by the Turks.

The reports state that the Russians were greeted enthusiastically by the population. Batum advises under date of March 20 that the Turkish Nationalists, who recently occupied Batum, had left that city and that a Soviet Georgian government had been established there.

Attempts by the Bolsheviki to recapture Erivan and other parts of Armenia from which they were recently driven have failed, according to a radio message received in New York yesterday by the Near East Relief. All of Armenia, it was stated, except the district of Dehlian and Nakhichevan, has been cleared of the Russian troops. A coalition government is being formed in Armenia.

DENBY SAILS TO CUBA.

Ker West, March 22.—Secretary Denby sailed to-day aboard the Destroyer Crowninshield for Guantanamo, Cuba, to inspect the naval base at that place. Later he will go to Haiti and the Dominican Republic to inspect detachments of the Marine Corps.

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